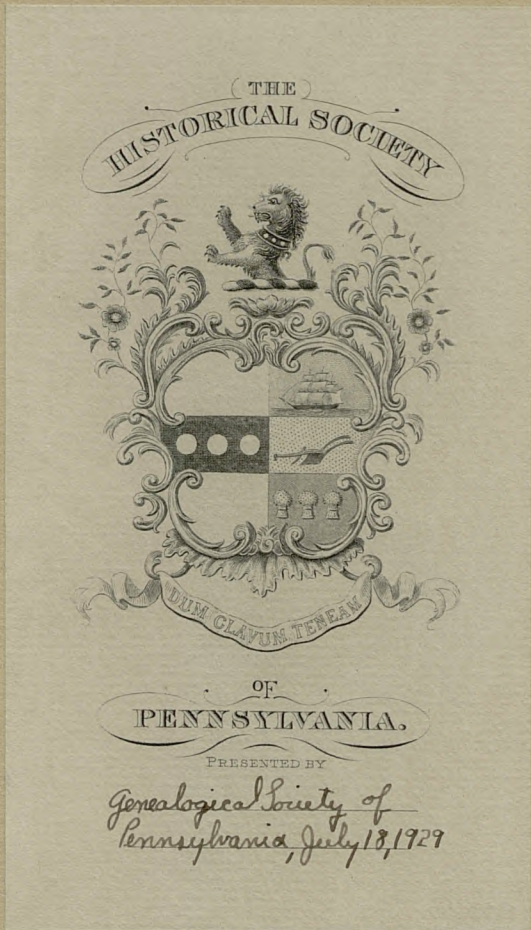
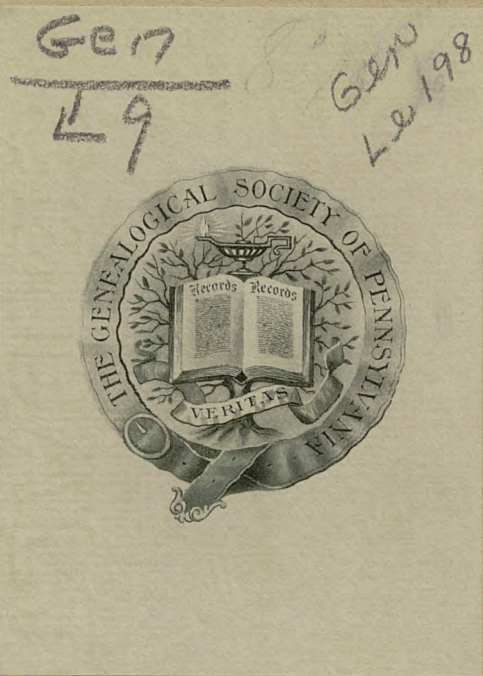


COLLECTIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA - LEWIS PEDIGREE

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PRESENTED BY  
JOHN F. LEWIS







*Lewis Pedigree.*

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*Drawn up by*

*P. L. P. Connor.*

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1894

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## Preliminary Note.

From the present day up to that of the change of Style from the Julian to the Gregorian, in the year 1752, all of the dates herein are, of course, given according to the latter or New Style. Prior to the said era, I have copied the dates just as I found them, without reference to any particular Style, since the authors quoted are silent on this point. It may be presumed, however, that the English, Protestant, writers use the Julian Calendar, while the Continental Catholics follow the Gregorian one, from the 16<sup>th</sup> century down.

In consequence of the stylographed, inerasable lines occasionally running out badly, some of their end-words will be found irregularly divided; this, with other blemishes, may be attributed to the fact of the compiler being an amateur, not a professional writer.

"Parentage uncertain or unknown," means that no record of parentage occurs in the works of reference open to me, which include the comprehensive one of "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates."

Calendars: I must not forget to mention that the Eastern Empire, Russia, and other nations in communion with the Greek Church, never departed from the Julian.

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## Introductory Note.

Some English, as well as Welsh writers, divide ancient British history into three parts; namely, 1<sup>st</sup>, the Fabulous; 2<sup>d</sup>, the Doubtful and, 3<sup>d</sup>, the Authentic. In the 1<sup>st</sup> class is included everything asserted as having occurred before the time of Dyfnwal Moelmud, son of Godion, who is said to have reigned in the island more than fourteen hundred years before Christ. To this age of fable succeeds the 2<sup>d</sup> (Doubtful) period, embracing the thirteen hundred years from Dyfnwal down to Beli Maur (Belinus the Great), King of Britain in or about the first century B.C. The 3<sup>d</sup> (Authentic) part, beginning with the said Belinus (B.C. 100), comes down thence to the end of the reign of Cadwaladr the Rejected (Vendigaid), in the seventh century. From this last mentioned point begins the mediæval and modern history of the later British, called Kymry by themselves and Welsh by the English. Leaving the pre-Christian period without further remark, I will say, with Professor Rhys, that the first native ruler of the Kymry, after Britain was severed from the Roman Empire in the 5th century, was Lunedda, or Llynedd, a prince from Coelin, an ancient district now believed to be partly represented by that of Kyle, in Ayrshire, Scotland. It is possible that he sprang from the great tribe of the Brigantes and it is not improbable that, with Celtic, Roman blood mingled in his veins, for his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were called, respectively, Artornus, Paternus & Tacitus (the Edeirn, Padarn and Tegid of his Pedigree). That some of his ancestors had worn the Roman official purple seems very likely, for the epithet "Peisrydd," applied to Padarn, means him of the red tunic. Elevated beyond his natural peers by his luster from imperial Rome, we find Llynedd dignified not only with the native title of "Wledig" (ruler or prince), a retinue of horse and the golden girdle of a Dux Britanniarum but, by some, styled "King of the Island of Britain" and accredited with supreme sway over the land, from his regal city of Caerlisle. Thus stands Llynedd, the first historic Prince of the Kymry, like Snowdon, a grand and real presence enveloped by cloud and mystery.



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But to proceed. Driven from the north by the barbarian invasion which had, in short, compelled the withdrawal of the Romans, Cunedda, or at least his sons and grandsons of the 6th century, took refuge in that mountain, the natural citadel of the British race. There, and in that region which it dominates, they held aloft their banner—the Red Dragon of Britain, and there it remained in the hands of Cunedda's descendants for the space of seven hundred years. And here I will mention that this most ancient race was held sacred as well as royal, for the Triads distinctly declare Cunedda's to be a "Holy Family" on account of the blessings it bestowed on the Isle of Britain by therein maintaining and securing the Christian Church. Returning to the pedigree, at page 1, we see that Cunedda left a son, Einion iorth, whose son was Iaffwallan Iawthir (recte Cadwallon, according to Pryor). This prince, famous among the Welsh for the part he took in the driving of the "Gwyddel" (Irish) from Wales, had a son called Maelgwn Gwynedd, "beyond doubt the greatest prince of the Vymry from the time of Cunedda" (Pryor), for it is evident that he was the Arch-king over all the princes and people of the Vymry throughout Britain. His heroic size, indomitable courage and astuteness, gave him an ascendancy so great that the regal supremacy was, by him, so firmly fixed in his race that it never departed therefrom, until struck off with the head of David, Prince of Wales, at Shrewsbury, in the year 1283.

Maelgwn, dying of the "Fad Felen" (Yellow Death), in the latter part of the 6th century, was succeeded by his son Rhun, who, being invaded by the Men of the North, retaliated with success. His son was Beli, whose son Iago fell at the battle of Ichester, in 613. Iago's son Cadfan, or Cadvan, was a renowned prince, as his epitaph (still remaining, cut in the lettering of the 7th century, on his stone in the church of Llangadwaladr, Anglesey, close to Aberffraw, the ancient seat of the Kings of Gwynedd) attests; it runs thus:—  
 "Catamanus rex sapientissimus opimatissimus omnium regum" (King Cadvan, the most wise and renowned of all kings). This sage, dying in or about the year 616, was succeeded by his son Cadwallan, as Pendragon of Wales, and supreme ruler of all the Vymry of Britain. This prince, driven from throne to exile in Ireland, returned to his native land a fierce and cruel conqueror.



To regain supremacy, although a Christian, he leagued with the pagan Saxon, Penda, King of Mercia, and, harrying the land of his foes with fire and sword, not only recovered his own Kingdom but also gained that of Northumbria. And thus he reigned for a time, until slain at the battle of Heferfelth, near Eborham on the Tyne, in the year 635.

This Cadwallan was the father of Cadwaladr the Blessed, with whom I begin the Lewis Pedigree on page 1. Of this prince I will here merely say that his actions and those of his contemporary Cadwalla, King of Wales, have been much confounded; but the latest writers now give the year 689 as that of the death in Rome of the Saxon, while the Briton seems to have died in his island, during the plague of 664.

N.B.—I have founded the above note, chiefly, on the memoirs of the princes referred to, given in the still issuing English "Dictionary of National Biography" and, also, on the "Celtic Britain" of J. Petrus, M.A., Professor of Celtic at Oxford.

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Authorities:—Anderson's "Royal Genealogies"; Burke's works, viz., "The Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales"; "Extinct and Dormant Peerages"; "General Armory"; "Extant Peerage" and "Landed Gentry"; also his pedigrees, with Browning's, of families of royal descent. Warrington's, and Powel's, "Wales"; with their genealogies, edition of 1774, as to the latter book; Lloyd's "Powys Fadog" and the Collections of the "Powys-land Club"; Yorke's "Royal Tribes of Wales"; 2<sup>d</sup> ed., including the Noble Tribes, Nicholas's "Annals of Counties and County Families of Wales"; Harrison genealogical table in his "History of Yorkshire"; Meyrick's Dorn's heraldic "Visitation of Wales"; temp. Elizabeth. Histories of Saxon, Danish and Norman England, do of continental Europe. Deeds, Wills, Parish Registers, Bible entries and Friends' Records in Europe and America, with the histories of Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware Counties, in Pennsylvania. The pedigree of Rowland Ellis printed (from the MS.) in Vol. 14, pp. 199, 200—*"Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography"*, for the year 1890. Ellis Lewis's Will, &c., &c.

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### Current Notes.

Kennett;—township, in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Nannau;—mansion and park, in township of the same name, in the Parish of Llangachraith, in the Manor or Comot of Tal y Bont, County of Merioneth, North Wales. (See Lloyd's "Hist. of Powys Fadog", vol. 1., p. 45.) The town of Dolgelly is not far off.



The Pedigree  
of  
David Lewis, Esquire, of Philadelphia,  
Head of the Family descended  
from  
Ellis Lewis of Wrenneth,  
Derived from Nannau.

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Arms, those of Cadogan of Nannau, Prince of Powys in the Eleventh Century: Or, a lion rampant azure armed and langued gules.

Crest: A lion, as in the arms.

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Cadwaladr the Blessed, last King of the ancient Britons, after a long struggle with the invading Saxons died in the latter part of the Seventh Century. His lineage, through the British Kings and their mythological ancestors, up to God the Father, is thus given by the Welsh bards: The said Cadwaladr, king; ap Cadwallan, king; ap Cadfan, king; ap Iago, ap Beli, ap Rethun, ap Maelgwn Gwynedd, king; ap Iasswallan Lawhir, ap Einion iorth, ap Iornedda, weledig; ap Edeirn, which wedded Gwawl, verch Iol God-eboc, King; which Edeirn was son to Padarn Peisrydd, ap Tegid, ap Iago, ap Genedawe, ap Cain, ap Gwrgain, ap Doli, ap Gwrtholi, ap Dufu, ap Gorclufu, ap Amwreid, ap Omwedd, ap Duve Brichwain, ap Owen, ap Affallach, ap Affeck, ap Beli mawr, King of Britain; ap Monnogon, king; ap King Haxor, ap King Pyr, ap King Iawl Bennissel,



ap Ruytherck, king; ap Ruydon, king; ap Eidol, king; ap Arhafel, king; ap Seissilt, king; ap Owen, king; ap Cascho, king; ap Bleuddyd, king; ap Merion, king; ap Gwrgust, king; ap Elydno, king; ap Elydawc, king; ap Ithel, king; ap Urien, king; ap Andrew, king; ap Hoereni, king; ap Porrex, king; ap Goll, king; ap Badell, king; ap Geraint, king; ap Eiddr, king; ap Morydd, king; ap Dan, king; ap Seissilt, king; ap Bryhebyn, king; ap Gorgan, king (alias Farsclwrch); ap Beli, king; ap Dyfnwal, king; ap Dodiion, king; ap Enyd, ap Hwaryd; ap Eyrdon, ap Dyffarth Brydain, ap Aedd mawr, ap Antonius, ap Seissilt, king; ap Rthegau daughter and heir of King Lyr, and wife of Henwing Prince of Cornwall. This Lyr was son of Bleuddyd, ap Rhunbaladr brâs, ap Leon, ap Brutus darian lîs, ap Effroc Badarn, ap Mymbur, ap Madoc, ap Loevine, ap Brutus which inherited first this land, and after his name it was called Britain. This Brutus was the son of Silvius, ap Ascanius, ap Aeneas [the Trojan], ap Anchises, ap Capius, ap Assaracus ap Iros, ap Erichthonius, ap Dardam, ap Jupiter, ap Saturnus, ap Coelus, ap Ciprius, ap Ehetim, ap Javan, ap Japheth, ap Noahen, ap Loamech, ap Methusalem, ap Enos, ap Seth, ap Adda, ap Duw.)

Badwaladr left a son:-

Edwal (crowned 690.+720), King of Wales. He had, by his wife Agatha, daughter of Alan Count of Brittany, a son:-

Roderick Malwinnoe, King of Wales (720.+755), who had by his wife Margaret, dau. of Duptory, King of Ireland:-

Conan, King of Wales (755.+818), who marrying Matilda, dau. of the Earl of Flint, had a daughter and sole heir named:-



Eisylht, Queen of Wales, who marrying Mervyn, King of Manaw, he ruled Wales in her right (818. + 843). This Mervyn was son to Gwyriad, King of Manaw, ap Elidure, King, and so on to Belinus the Great (Belimawr), the direct ancestor also of Eisylht, as shown by this pedigree. From this marriage came:-

Roderick the Great, King of Wales (843. + 877), who, reigning over thirty years, successfully opposed the invading Danes and English until slain in a battle with the latter. His wife was Angharad, dau. of Meryic, Prince of Cardigan, and heiress of South Wales, of the line of Gwyneddla Weledig, descended from the said Belinus. By this princess Roderick had three sons, namely;- Anarawd, heir to Gwynedd (North Wales); Cadell, heir to Deheubarth (South Wales) and Mervyn heir to Powys.

We follow the line of the second son, namely:-

Cadell, Prince of Deheubarth (877. + 907). This ambitious man took Powys from his brother, and was succeeded by his son Howel in the government of Deheubarth & Powys. Upon the death of the latter's cousin Edwal ap Anarawd, Prince of Gwynedd, in 940, Howel was - on account of his abilities and virtues - called to the rule of the whole land, which he governed in peace and justice to the day of his death, in 948, the well known:-

Howel Dha (the good), King of Wales.

The rule of Gwynedd having been restored to the line of Anarawd, South Wales remained to Howel's son:-

Owen, Prince of Deheubarth (948. + 987), who married the Princess Angharad, heiress of Powys, as being the daughter of Llewelyn ap Mervyn, Prince of Powys, son to Roderick the Great. The issue of this union was:-



Meredith, King of Wales (987. + 993), who left an only daughter and heiress, Angharad, Princess of Powys. She married twice; first, Llewelyn ap Ithryl, Prince of Gwynedd and King of Wales, and, secondly Prince Brynfyf, of Cardigan, (descended from the Royal British Line as follows: The said Brynfyf, ap Gweristan, ap Gwalch-god Prince of Cardigan and Gwent, ap Garrydor, ap Bariaclawc, ap Lles Law Ddeawc, ap Edwal, ap Gwnnan, ap Gwnnawc Farf Eych, ap Keidic, ap Corff, ap Cadnawc, ap Tegonwy, ap Teon, ap Gwinaf Duffreuddwyd, ap Powyllw, ap Dywdec, ap Rokun rudd baladr, ap Elary, ap Cassar, wledic; ap Lludd; ap Beli mawr, King of Britain; and soon to Adam, through the same line of ancestors as that accredited, by the Bards, to King Cadwaladr, which see). This daughter of Meredith; to wit:-

Angharad, had by her second husband the said Brynfyf, who became Prince of Powys in her right, a son:-

Bledarfn, Prince of Powys and King of Wales (1046. + 1073), "a prince able, just, liberal and munificent." The Founder of the Third Royal Tribe. He had sons of whom the first (Meredith) ruled Powys as well as the second named:-

Cadwgan, Prince of Powys and Lord of Mannau in Merioneth. This prince took such a distinguished part, in the events of his day, that Camden calls him "the renowned Briton." He was treacherously slain at Welsh Pool, in 1109. By his first wife Gwenllian (daughter of Griffith ap Iwan, Prince of Gwynedd, 1079, and the Founder of the First Royal Tribe, descended from Anarawd the eldest son of Rhodri, King of Wales, called "Mawr," the great, who reigned, as already shown, in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, Cadwgan the Renowned had:-



## (Current Notes continued.)

A, p. 5. — By his first wife Efa, dau. and heiress of Madog ap Philip ap Uchard, Lord of Cyfeiliog, ap Edwin, ap Gronwy, ap Einion, ap Owen, ap Howell Dda, King of Wales in 940..... vide p. 3.

B, p. 5. — By his wife Gwemllian, d. & h. of Iorwerth ap Peredur, derived (through Ednowain ap Bradwen, founder of the XI. Noble Tribe of Wales) from Marchudd ap Gynan, founder of the VIII. Noble Tribe.

C, p. 5. — By his wife Gwerfyl, d. & h. of Madog ap Llywarch, grandson unto Llywarch Hoelburch, Treasurer unto Griffith ap Llewellyn, Prince of Wales in 1242.

D, p. 5. — Howell Pickhill ap David, ap Gronwy, ap Iorwerth, ap Howell, ap Mereddig, ap Eanade Hardd, Lord of Morton, in Denbigh-land.

E, p. 5. — Einion ap Gvuffydd, ap Llywelyn, ap Brynwrig, ap Osbern Wyddel (Osborne the Irishman; that is — Osborne Fitz Gerald, Lord of Lyns-y-maengwyn and Gors-y-gedol, in North Wales, in the 13th century.

F, p. 5. — David ap Cadwallader (or Cadwgan) of Llynwent, in the parish of Llanbistair, co. Radnor, ap Philip Dorddu, ap Howell, ap Madog, ap Howell, ap Gvuffydd, ap Gronwy, ap Gwrgenur, ap Hoedlin Goch, ap Cadwgan, ap Ethelystan Gledrydd, Prince of Fferlys (the land between the Wye & Severn), & Founder of the IV. Royal Tribe. — The wife of Cadwgan & mother of Hoedlin Goch, above mentioned, was Eva, dau. of Gwrgant ap Ithel, ap Owain, King of Glamorgan, and sister to Jestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, and Founder of the V. Royal Tribe, who claimed from Caractacus. G, p. 5. — David ap Howell, sprung, thro' the Lords of Poſig, from Owain Brogyntyn. H, p. 5. — Robert Salisbury of Llewenni, in Denbigh-land, ap Thomas Salisbury, Hên, sprung from Adam de Salzburgh, grandson of Eberhard, the deposed Duke of Eastern Bavaria, who came to England with William the Conqueror. I, p. 5. — Humphrey ap Howell of Lyns-y-maen(gwyn), sprung from Osborne Fitz Gerald — vide note E. N. B. — Refer to Lloyd's 'Powys Fadog,' vol. I. p. p. 56 &c.; vol. IV. p. 330; vol. II. p. 323; also, Burke's General Armory, 3d ed.



Madoc, Lord of Nannau, who had:— (A)

Meuric, Lord of Nannau, who had:— (B)

Ynyr, Lord of Nannau, who had:— (C)

Ynyr ap Ynyr, alias Ynyr Vychan, Lord of Nannau, who married Gwenhafar, daughter of Griffith Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys-Wenwynwyn (Higher Powys), derived from Meredith, eldest son of Bleddyn ap Iynfyn, King &c., vide supra. The offspring of this union was:—

Meuric Vychan, Lord of Nannau, whose wife was Angharad, daughter of Bleddyn ap Owen Brogynton, also of the house of Powys. Meuric had, by the said Angharad, a son named:—

Meuric Lloyd, Lord of Nannau, who marrying Mary, daughter of Howel Pickhill, had:— (D)

Howel Sele, Lord of Nannau, slain by his cousin Owen Glendower for opposing his insurrection against King Henry IV. Howel's wife was Mary, daughter of Einion ap Griffith, of Cors-y-Gedoe (?), by whom he had:— (E)

Meuric, Lord of Nannau, who marrying Angharad, dau. of David ap Iodwallader, had:— (F)

David, Lord of Nannau, who marrying Elen, dau. of Howel, ap Richard, ap David, ap Howel, had:— (G)

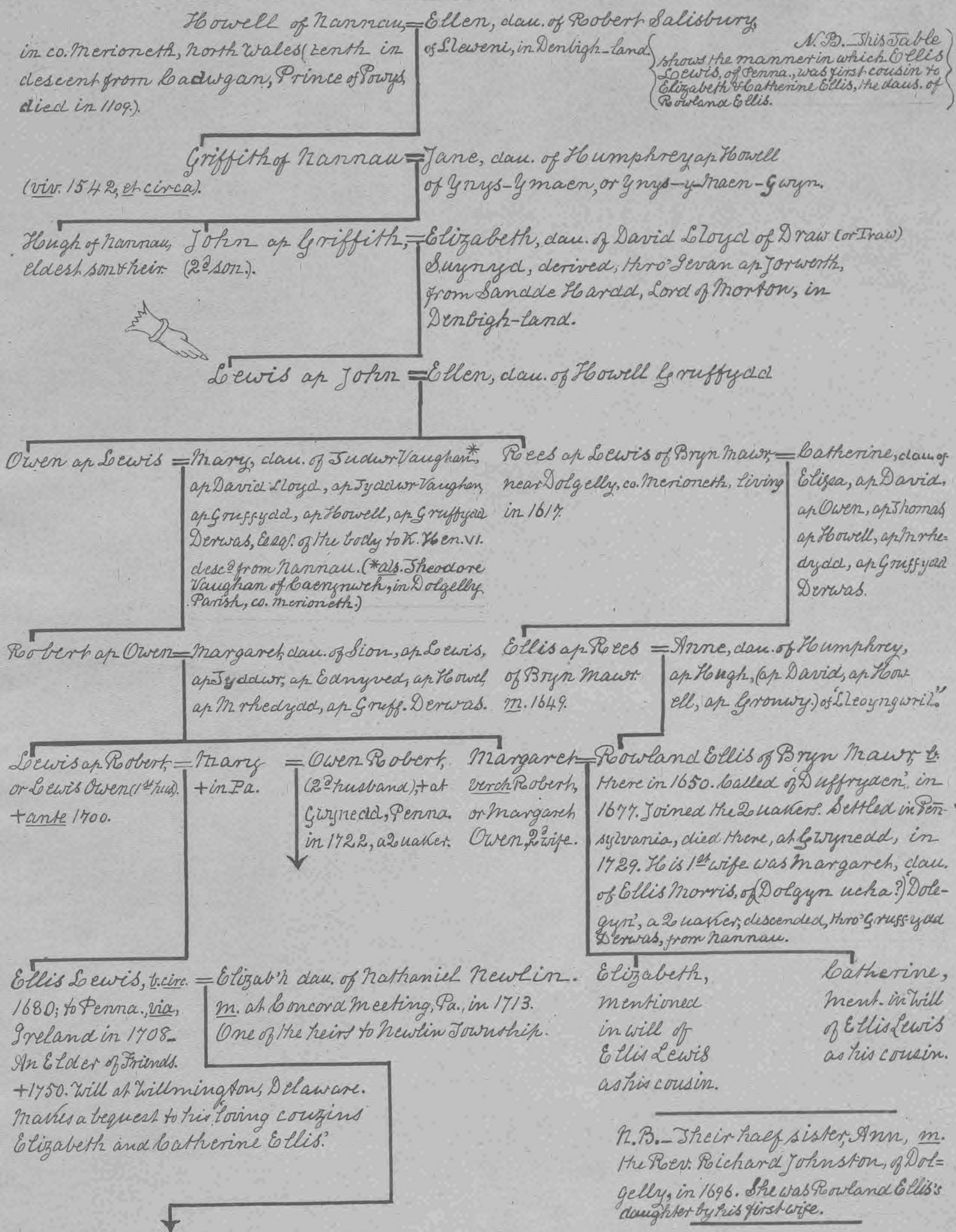
Howel Nannau of Nannau, Esquire, who marrying Ellen, daughter of Robert Salisbury, had:— (H)

Griffith Nannau of Nannau, Esquire, who married Jane, daughter of Humphrey, ap Howell, of Ymys-Ymaen, and had Hugh Nanney of Nannau, Esquire, eldest son and heir, and a second son; to wit:— (I)

John ap Griffith. This gentleman (who besides being, thro' his father, a descendant of the Royal Race of Britain, as shown by this pedigree, was through his mother,



# Descendants of Lewis ap John.



Authorities: - The mss. recd. by Rowland Ellis, printed in the Penna. Mag. vol. XIV. p 199. - Will of Ellis Lewis, at Wilmington, Del. Deeds, Adms. & Lists of Chester & Delaware Cos. Penna. Friends' Records. P. S. P. Coroner. Membr. Penna. Hist. & Geneal. Soc. at Philadelphia.

March 2<sup>d</sup> 1893.



the said Jane verch Humphrey, descended from the Royal and Imperial Houses of the Continent; vide Additional Pedigrees) married Elizabeth, daughter of David Lloyd of Draw Surgyd (derived from Sevan ap Iorwerth, a descendant of Sandde Harad Lord of Morton, in Denbigh-land), and had:-

Lewis ap John, who married Elin, verch Howell Gruffydd, and had (besides Pees of Bryn Mawr, living thereat, in Ca Merioneth, near Dolgelly, Wales, in 1617, who had Ellis the father of Rowland Ellis who died at Gwynedd in Pennsylvania, A.D. 1729) a son named:-

Owen ap Lewis, who married Mary verch Tudor Vaughan, ap David Lloyd, ap Tudor Vaughan, ap Gruffydd, ap Howell, ap Gruffydd Derwas (Esquire of the Body to King Henry VI., and second son of Meurig Lloyd, Lord of Nanau, ap Meurig Lord of Nanau whose tomb, bearing the following inscription, is in Dolgelly Church: "Hic jacet Maurice filius Iugyr Vychan". On this monument, rests his effigy in armor, with shield bearing a lion passant guardant.), and had:-

Robert ap Owen, who married Margaret verch Lion (John), ap Lewis, ap Tudor, ap Ednyfed, ap Howell, ap Mokedydd, ap Gruffydd Derwas, and had (besides a daughter Margaret, the second wife of the above mentioned Rowland Ellis) a son called:-

Lewis ap Robert, who had, by his wife Mary (who married secondly Owen Robert and settled with him in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, where he died, his will being proved at Philadelphia, April 16, 1722), a son:-

Ellis ap Lewis, or Ellis Lewis as he was called here, being one of the earliest Quakers of his line and, apparently, the person from whom the name Lewis



*Abstract of the Will of Ellis Lewis of Kennett, in the County of Chester, Pennsylvania (then of Wilmington Delaware), an Elder in the Society of Friends. With notes, by Philip S. P. Conner*

Will executed 25<sup>th</sup> of the 12<sup>th</sup> month (February), A.D. 1747-8. Witnesses: David Ferris, Griffith Minshall, James Lea. Proved, 29<sup>th</sup> October, 1750, by David Ferris and James Lea, at New Castle, Delaware. Book G, Volume I, p. 430, now (1889) in the Register of Wills Office at Wilmington, said State.

Fifty Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, to his loving wife Mary Lewis [She was his second wife, the widow of..... Baldwin, he had no issue by her; the mother of his children, herein mentioned, having been his first wife; viz., Elizabeth, the daughter of Nathaniel Newlin one year after his death, and £3 per an. thence during her life. She to have back again all the household goods which she brought to him at the time of their marriage. His other household goods, together with his books, to be equally divided between his four children; viz., Robert, Nathaniel, Ellis and Mary, now the wife of Joshua Pusey. — One year after the death of the testator, the following legacies are to be paid; viz., To his son Nathaniel and his heirs, £60: To his (testator's) son Ellis and his heirs, £20: To testator's daughter Mary Pusey [or Pusey], as incorrectly spelled by the scrivener who drew up the will] and her heirs, £150. To each of the children of testator's loving brother Robert Roberts, namely, Mary, Deborah, Lydia, Hannah, Abigail and Martha Roberts, and to their respective heirs, the sum of Twenty Shillings, all in Penna. currency. [Robert Roberts was the testator's half brother, being the son of Ellis Lewis's mother by her second husband Owen Robert, of Gwynedd, Penna. — See his Will, prob. in Philadelphia, April 16<sup>th</sup> 1722.] — To testator's loving cousins Elizabeth and Catharine Ellis, the sum of £5, Penna. currency, to be divided between them or to go to the survivor. [These cousins Elizabeth and Catharine Ellis were the daughters of Rowland Ellis, from Brynmawr in Merioneth's hire, Wales, by his second wife Margaret Owen; they lived in Gwynedd, Penna., where their father died, in 1729.] — The residue of the testator's estate to go to his four children, before mentioned, or their heirs, in equal parts. — His three sons and his son-in-law Joshua Pusey to be his executors, while his (the testator's) friends Thomas Carlton and Joseph Mendenhall are appointed trustees to see that the provisions of the will are carried out.

*Copied from my Note Book, Philadelphia, Mar. 27<sup>th</sup> 1894.*

*P. S. P. Conner*

N. B. — From the signature attached to this will, which, nevertheless, is written in full, it is evident that Ellis Lewis was very weak and infirm at the time. — In a prior will (made Feb. 16<sup>th</sup> 1732-3, and now in the hands of Mr. Thomas H. Darlington, of Wks. Chester, Penna.), he mentions his mother Mary, who was then alive, also his wife Mary, with his four children, et al. — He appoints his "friends" William Lewis and Joseph Mendenhall executors; they were not his kinsmen, I believe.



became the established surname of his family.<sup>ry</sup> He was born in Wales in or about the year 1680, his father dying while he was quite young. His mother remarried, as stated above. In or about the year 1698 the family were prepared to embark for America but were prevented by illness, their household goods, however, going on; and this explains Ellis Lewis's declaration, in his Certificate, that he had "substance" in Pennsylvania as well as "relations" (Rowland Ellis's family, for instance). Later, they went to Ireland and thence to Pennsylvania, Ellis Lewis's Certificate of Removal being dated at Mount Mellick, Ireland, the 25<sup>th</sup> of the 5<sup>th</sup> month, 1708. Upon his arrival in Pennsylvania, Ellis Lewis went first to Haverford, in the neighborhood of his cousins the Ellises, Rowland and his family not yet having removed into Gwynedd. Subsequently he (E. L.) settled in Voennett Township, Chester County, said Province, where he was highly esteemed, being "a man of good understanding" and long an Elder of Friends. He was twice married; first, in 1713, at Concord Meeting in said County, to Elizabeth Newlin the mother of his children, as stated below; secondly, to Mary Baldwin, a widow (at Falls Meeting, Bucks Co., 11. 1mo. 1723) who survived him. He died at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31<sup>st</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> month, 1750, and was buried at Voennett. In his will, made on the 25<sup>th</sup> of the 12<sup>th</sup> month (February), 1747/8, and proved on the 29<sup>th</sup> of October 1750, and now (1893) of record at Wilmington, he mentions his "loving cousins Elizabeth and Catherine Ellis"



and leaves them a legacy. To return to his first wife: She was Elizabeth (born 3., 1<sup>st</sup> mo., 168<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>) the daughter of Nathaniel Newlin, the owner and settler of Newlin Township in the said County of Chester, member of the Provincial Assembly in 1698 *et seqq.*, in 1700 one of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and Government of Pennsylvania, subsequently a Justice of the County Courts (1703 *et seqq.*) and one of the Proprietary's Commissioners of Property. From 1722, until his death in 1729, one of the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Province. His first wife, and the mother of the said Elizabeth, was Mary Mendenhall or Mildenhall of Mildenhall, county Wilts, England, whom he married April the 17<sup>th</sup> 1685; his second, Mary Fincher, survived him a short time, dying childless. His father Nicholas Newlin, an Englishman by birth, came from Mt Mellick, Queen's County, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1683, settling in Concord Township, Chester County. In 1684 he was commissioned, by Governor Penn, one of the Justices of the Courts of the said County, while, in the following year, he was called to the Council of the said Governor and Proprietary, William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania. Nicholas Newlin died in May 1699, his wife (Elizabeth Paggot) in 1717.

To return to Ellis Lewis: He had by his wife, the said Elizabeth Newlin, four children; namely, Robert, b. 21. 1<sup>st</sup> mo. 1714, of whose line we now treat; Nathaniel, b. 11. 10<sup>th</sup> mo. 1717, d. 1. 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 1751, without issue; Ellis, b. 22. 3<sup>rd</sup> mo. 1719 (had Eli, who had Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania); and Mary, b. 6. 1<sup>st</sup> mo. 1716, d.



9a.

(Current notes continued.)

A, p. 9. — Of these five; Ellis, the eldest, married and left issue as already stated; Nathaniel m. Lucy Lawrence and had issue; Robert m. Frances Swift and has issue as shown in note B, p. 10a; William m. Rachel Wharton (issue); Phoebe m. 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Morton and, 2<sup>dy</sup>, James Pemberton. Besides these five children, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Lewis had seven others; viz., Eli, b. 6 mo. 3, 1735; Elizabeth, b. 10 mo. 7, 1736; Mary, b. 5 mo. 24, 1739, d. 3 mo. 4, 1794; William (1<sup>st</sup>), b. 11 mo. 26, 1742; Lydia, b. 12 mo. with 5, 1745; Joshua, b. 10 mo. 29, 1749; Ann, b. 12 mo. 26, 1753. (See transcript from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends — Pine and Orange Streets — in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, page 697.)

B, p. 9. — Issue by Ellis Lewis's first marriage with Hannah Miller; to wit, a daughter, named Mary, who m. William Green.

C, p. 9. — Of the four children, mentioned, of Ellis Lewis by his second wife Mary Deshler, David m. as stated; Robert m. Sarah Fish; Phoebe m. Robert Waln, member of Congress from Philadelphia City in 1798; Hester, or Esther, m. George Eddy.

D, p. 9. — Colonel Darch bore: Gules, three arches argent, impaling, Per chevron embattled or and azure, three eagles displayed counterchanged (Manley — his wife being Joan, a daughter of that family). Crest: A dove, holding an olive branch in its beak, proper. Motto: Tibi libertas, ibi patria. He was a Justice of the Peace in Somerset, and, so well was he there seated, he never would have expatriated himself but for the great losses he incurred by reason of the French Revolution, and the determination of his friends — Dr. Priestley, the families of Grant, Hepburn, Hunter, Humphreys, De Grouchy and others to settle in America. Of Col. Darch's two sons, Edmund died a prisoner in France — seized by Napoleon; the other, Thomas, Private Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty, left a son, Henry Darch, Esq., collector of Leamington, Van Diemen's Land.

In the reign of Elizabeth, or James, the Darches were Lords of the manor of Loangham, in Loxborough, where they were then seated, being one of the principal families of that parish, as still shown by its register and inscriptions to their memory in the church. — See Savage's "Hist. of Bathampton," p. 261, &c., and Collinson's "Somerset," Loxborough Parish.



22.8mo.1760, m. at Kennett, Joshua Pusey,  
29.8mo.1734 (issue). The eldest son:-

Robert Lewis, Member of the Assembly from the  
County of Chester (1745, 46) - b. 21.1mo.1714; m. at Concord,  
23.3mo.1733, Mary Pyle; he d. in the 77<sup>th</sup> year of his age,  
and was burd. 13.4mo.1790, Will provd. at Phila. Sept. 18,  
sd. yr. She was b. in 1714; d. 26.6mo.1782. - Mr Lewis  
established his family in Philadelphia, where he long  
lived, using his inherited fortune in mercantile pursuits.  
His wife, the aforesaid Mary, was the daughter of William  
Pyle, of Thornbury, Chester County, a member of  
the Assembly and a Justice of the Courts. Mr. Lewis  
had issue by his said wife five children; viz., Ellis, Na-  
thaniel, Robert, William and Phoebe, with seven others  
as shown by note A, p. 9a. Of these twelve the eldest son:-

Ellis Lewis (b. July 15, 1734; d. Phila. 24.7mo.1776) m. 1<sup>st</sup> Hannah  
Miller (issue a dau.) and 2<sup>d</sup> by Mary dau. of David Deshler,  
of Phila. This last marriage took place on the 16<sup>th</sup> of  
June, 1763, and by it he had the four following chil-  
dren; - David, Robert, Phoebe and Esther. Besides  
a country place, or "plantation", Mr. Lewis possessed  
as his town residence, the noted "Great House" or  
"Governors' House", as it was called, it having been  
the abode of several rulers of the Province, in-  
cluding William Penn. It was built in 1693, by  
Mayor Shippen. Of the four children, above  
mentioned, the eldest son was:-

David Lewis of Springbrook and of Philadel-  
phia (b. July 9, 1776; d. Aug. 28, 1840). He married on  
May 22, 1794 (Bishop White officiating) Mary, dau.  
of Colonel Thomas Darch of Pine Hill, near  
Sunbury, Pennsylvania, but formerly of



(Current Notes continued.)

A, p. 10. — Netherclay House, in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve, near Taunton. According to the 'List of Principal Seats in Somersetshire,' given in Kelly's Directory of the county, Netherclay was, in 1889, the residence of Major-General John Thomas Leishman, R. A.

B, p. 10. — Of the ten children of David and Mary Lewis, George, Thomas, Edmund and Mary died unmarried; Elizabeth married William Redwood Fisher, but left no issue; Ellis (of the Bar of Philadelphia) m. Hoester, dau. of Samuel Powel Griffiths, M. D., of the said city, and had a son (David) who died, unmarried and without issue, in his father's lifetime, and two daughters; viz., Mary and Camilla now living (1893), and another (Emma) who died unmarried. The remaining four; viz., Sarah, m. John Wochever but left no issue, his daughter Ellen Glen being the child of his first wife Frances, the dau. of James Glen, M. D., of Savannah, Georgia, by the latter's wife Mary, dau. of Robert, son of Robert, son of Ellis Lewis and Elizabeth Newlin of this Pedigree: Phoebe, m. the Rev. John Coleman, D. D. (issue): Anne Wharton, m. Edward Jones Glen, M. D., and left issue, with others, Frances the wife of Edwin Rowland Warrington, of Philadelphia: David, the head of the family in like male, whose pedigree is here traced.

C. S. — As Mrs. Warrington's father was the son of the Dr. James Glen, of Savannah, mentioned above, it is evident that she has two lines of descent from the Lewis family. The Glens — governors and chief-justices of Georgia and Carolina, a branch of the Scotch house of Bar. — came to America in the time of General Oglethorpe.

x x x — In regard to the sisters Emma and Camilla Lewis, above mentioned, I must add that they were exceedingly devout communicants in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Emma, a confirmed invalid, from her bed of weariness and pain, turned her heart wholly to God, in humble submission to the Divine will, her soul finding voice in hymns of devout resignation and praise to Him. ('Night Watches,' and 'Treasures of Darkness,' by 'E. L.' — Phila., W. P. Hazard, pub., 1854.) — Camilla, that she may most fully surrender herself to God and deeds of goodness, is the devout Sister of a Convent.



Netherclay House, co. Somerset, England. (A)

By this marriage Mr. Lewis's family was restored to the Anglican Church, after a separation of more than a century. An active and public-spirited man, Mr. Lewis early became a member of the well known mercantile firm of Wharton & Lewis, President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, and, as a commissioned officer, he served in the suppression of the Western Insurrection of 1794, making the march, of seven hundred miles, to and from Pittsburg.

Upon the threatened war with France, in 1798, he sought and received the appointment of Lieutenant in a company of infantry accepted for service by President Adams, as the first had been by Washington.

The commission from Mr. Adams now rests, very peaceably, along with one from that President's old enemy, Lord North, appointing Mr. Lewis's father-in-law, Thomas Darch, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of North's regiment of Somerset Militia, in 1787.

By his wife, who died June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1819, in her forty-eighth year, Mr. Lewis had ten children, as follows;—George, died without issue; Ellis, whose male line is now extinct; David, by whom the line is continued, as shown below; Thomas, Edmund and Mary died unmarried; Sarah, Phoebe, Elizabeth and Anne Wharton. (B)

David Lewis, of Philadelphia, now the sole surviving child of the above mentioned David Lewis, by his wife Mary, was born at his father's country place of Springbrook, on the Delaware, September Fourth, in the year Eighteen Hundred. — As before



11a.

(Current Notes continued)

A, p. 11. — Of the five surviving children of David and Camilla Lewis, mentioned on page 11, William Phillips Lewis, D.D., m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel L. Shober, by his wife Mary: Edmund Darch Lewis, un-m.: Clifford Lewis, m. Ella Eugenia, dau. of William Burr Nash Cozens, by his wife Henrietta, and has David Lewis, Clifford Lewis, William Burr Nash Lewis, and one daughter Eleanora Lewis: Anna Phillips Lewis, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Emilen Randolph & 2<sup>d</sup> by Samuel Welsh; issue (by first marriage only) Philip Syng Physick Randolph, m. to Hannah, dau. of Ferdinand L. Fetherston, by his wife Emily: Mary Darch Lewis, m. Philip Syng Physick Conner, the tracer of this Pedigree, and has Camilla Conner, the wife of Arthur Hale, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., of Boston; and Edward Conner married to Frances Marie, dau. of the said Mr. & Mrs. Fetherston. With the exception of Dr. Hale, all of the above mentioned persons are, or were, of Philadelphia.

\*\* Riversdale, Mr. Phillips's country-seat, was situated on the Delaware, some miles above Philadelphia; his town-house was at the S.E. corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets, in the said city. He bore: Azure, on a chevron engrailed or three falcons' heads erased of the field. Crest: A demi-lion rampant, proper.



stated, he is the head of the family by right of seniority in male descent, being, as shown, the oldest surviving son of the oldest surviving male line. Mr. Lewis has long retired to private life; but, in past years, he was an active man of affairs, serving on the boards of several corporations and being the Secretary of The Mutual Assurance Company, a Director in the Philadelphia Library and one of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. On May 5<sup>th</sup> 1825, he was married (by the Rev. Dr. De Lancey, Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's) to Camilla, daughter of William Phillips of Riversdale, Esq., and also of Philadelphia. By this lady, who died at the latter place on July the 21<sup>st</sup> 1887, in her 84<sup>th</sup> year, he had the following five children who now (1893) survive (one other, Frank, having died in infancy):—William Phillips, Edmund Darch, Clifford, Anna Phillips and Mary Darch.

(A, p. 11a.)

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Drawn up by me from the authorities given, and,  
to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true pedigree.  
Philip Syng Physick Cormet.

Octorara,  
Becil County, Maryland,  
August 26<sup>th</sup> 1893.



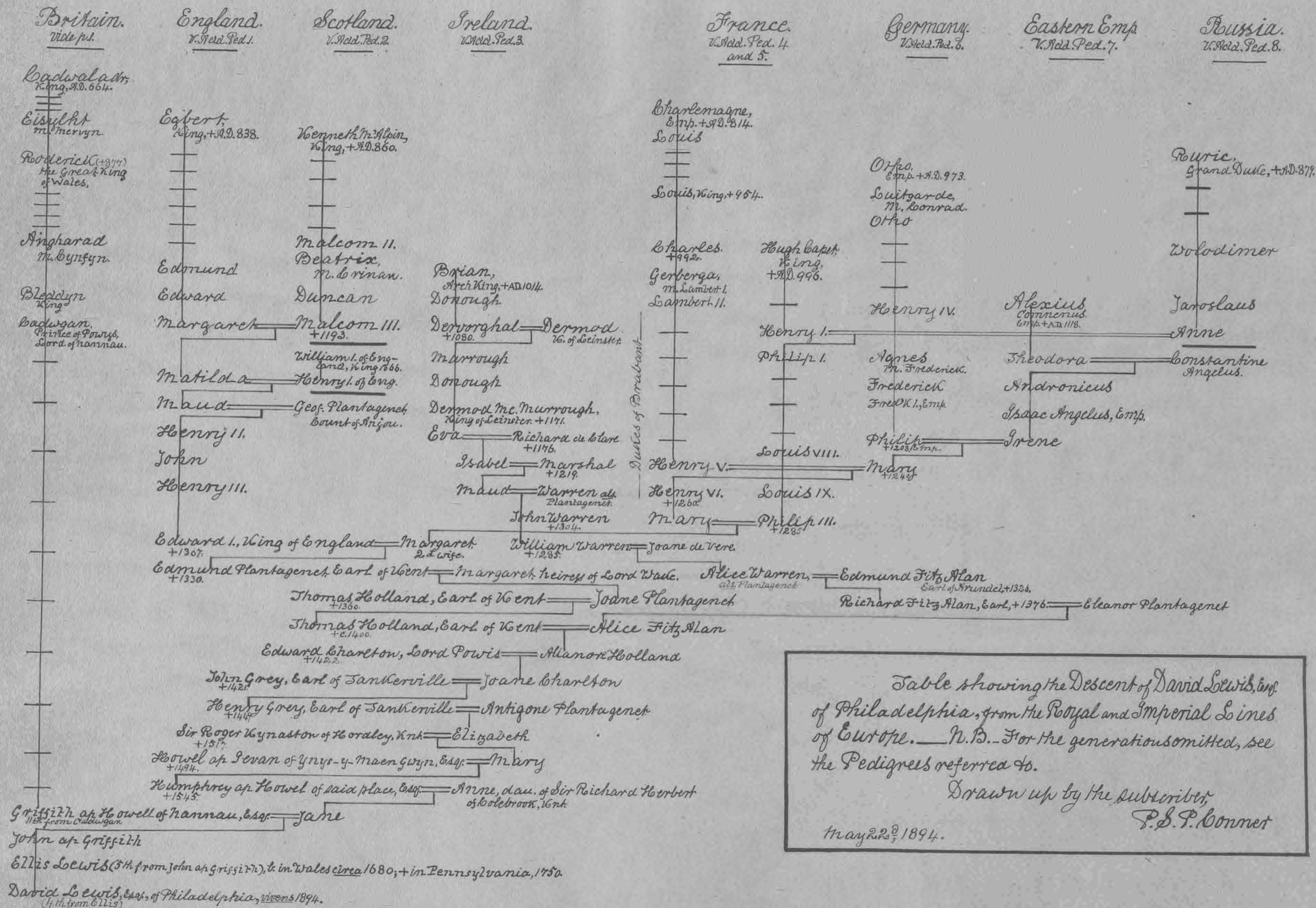
## Supplement.

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N. B. — To the authorities already given, add "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," Paris, 1818, et seq., a work, in over forty volumes, of the highest importance, as regards all the ancient royal and princely lines of Europe. A copy of "L'Art" (without the third, modern, part) is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, while I am indebted to my friend and relative Charles Penrose Veith, Esq., for reference to a set embracing the three parts, down to the present day, in the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia.

I cannot close this note without offering my warm thanks to the following persons in Philadelphia for assistance in drawing up these pedigrees; viz., Mr. Veith, Mr. Thomas Allen Glenn, Mr. Howard W. Lloyd and Mr. Lewis himself, who, together with Mrs. Edwin Rowland Warrington, afforded me much information from their personal knowledge of the Lewis family. To the latter's mother, the late Mrs. Glen, as well as to the late Dr. James J. Lewick, I am much indebted for information most kindly given, while, to the remarkably quick penetration of Mrs. Clifford Lewis, I am happy to say that some errors, which crept into the first draught of the Lewis line, have now disappeared. — Across the water, I beg to tender my thanks again to several gentlemen in Wales and England for courteous replies to my letters of inquiry — especially to Edward Griffith of Springfield, Esq., and E. W. Evans of Fronddirion, Esq., both in Merioneth, Richard Williams of Llynog, Esq., in Montgomery, and G. Rutter Fletcher, Esq., of Clifford's Inn, London.







Additional Pedigree No. 1.

Descent of David Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia  
(derived paternally, as already shown, from the Royal  
British Race), from the Kings of England.

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Egbert, King of England, of the royal house of Cordic  
the Saxon, descended according to <sup>the</sup>scalds from Odin,  
died A.D. 838. By his wife Redburga he had:—

Ethelwulf, King of England (+858), who marrying Osbur-  
ga (daughter of Earl Oslac, Great Butler of Eng-  
land, descended from the Jutic Kings of the Isle  
of Wight), had:—

Alfred the Great, King of England (+901), who marrying  
Elswitha, dau. of Earl Ethelred the Great, of Mer-  
cia, by his wife Edburga, of the royal Mercian line,  
had:—

Edward the Elder, King of England (+925), who m. Elgiva,  
dau. of Earl Sigeline, had:—

Edmund, King of England (+946), who m. in 940, Elgiva.  
(of unmentioned parentage), had:—

Edgar, King of England (+975), who m. Elfrida, dau.  
of Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, had:—

Ethelred II., the Unready, King of England (+1016), who m.  
Elgiva (1<sup>st</sup> wife), dau. of Earl Thoralld, had:—

Edmund Ironside, King in 1016, the year of his death, who  
m. Algitha had:—



Edward the Exile (+1057), who marrying Agatha (probably a German, <sup>Russian,</sup> or Hungarian princess) had:—

Margaret, queen and saint, who m. Malcolm III, King of Scotland (+1093), had:—

Matilda, who m. Henry I., King of England (son of the Norman, William the Conqueror, by his wife Matilda or Maud, dau. of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders; Matilda being 10<sup>th</sup> in descent from the Emperor Charlemagne and 7<sup>th</sup> from Alfred the Great of England), had:—

Maud, who married, first, Henry V., Emperor of Germany, and, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (son of Foulk, King of Jerusalem) by which latter husband she had:—

Henry II., King of England (+1189), who marrying Eleanor, the dau. and heiress of William, Duke of Guienne & Aquitaine (the divorced queen of Louis VII., of France), had:—

John, King of England (+1216), who m. Isabel, dau. of Aymer, Count of Angouleme, had:—

Henry III., King of England (+1272), who m. Eleanor, dau. of Raymond Berenger (Le Troubadour), Count of Provence, had:—

Edward I., King of England (+1307), who m., 2<sup>dy</sup>, Margaret (dau. of Philip III., King of France, 9<sup>th</sup> in descent from Hugh Capet, Margaret being the 17<sup>th</sup> from Charlemagne, through her mother, Mary the dau. of Henry VI., Duke of Brabant), had:—

Edmund, Earl of Kent (+1330), who m. Margaret, dau. and heir of John, Lord Wake of Lydall, had:—

Joane Plantagenet, the Fair Maid of Kent, who m. Thomas, Lord Holland, Knight of the Garter (one of the "Founders" of that



Order +1360), and Earl of Kent in right of his said wife, had:—

Thomas de Holland, K.G., Earl of Kent (+1397), who m. Alice, dau. of Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel (+1376), had:—

Alianore Holland, co-heir of Kent, who m. 1st, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and, 2ly, Edward de Charlton, Lord Powis (+1422), had by the latter:—

Joane Charlton, who m. Sir John Grey, K.G., Earl of Tankerville in Normandy (+1421), had:—

Henry Grey, Knt., Earl of Tankerville (+1449), who m. Antigone Plantagenet, natural dau. of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster (+1447), great-grandson of Edward III., of England, had:—

Elizabeth Grey, who m. Sir Roger Wynaston, Knt., of Hordley, in co. Salop (+1517—a branch of the Third Royal Tribe of Wales), had:—

Mary Wynaston, who m. Howell ap Ievan of Gwyns-y-Maen Gwyn, Esq. (+1494), in the parish of Towyn, comot of Estemanner, Merionethshire (descended from Osborn Fitz Gerald), had:—

Humphrey ap Howell of Gwyns-y-Maen Gwyn, Esq. (+1545), who m. Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, Knt., had:—

Jane vorch Humphrey, who m. (circa 1541 or '42) Griffith ap Howell of Nannau, Esq., in co. Merioneth, had:—

John ap Griffith, of Nannau (2<sup>d</sup> son), who m. Elizabeth, dau. of David Lloyd, of Trawsyrnydd, in sd. county, has, in the ninth degree of descent, the said David Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia—Vide p. 5.



Descent of the said David Lewis from the  
Kings of Scotland.

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Kenneth Mac Alpin, King of the Scots and Picts of  
Alba (+ A.D. 860 - sprung from their ancient Kings,  
as well as from those of Ireland), was succeeded by  
his brother Donald I., who was followed by Kenneth's son:-  
Constantine I., King, who, dying in the year 877, left a  
son:-  
Donald II., King, who, dying in the year 900, was succeeded  
by his son:-  
Malcolm I., King, who, dying in the year 954, was followed by  
his son:-  
Kenneth II., King, who, dying in the year 995, was succeeded  
by his son:-  
Malcolm II., King, who, dying in the year 1034, left a daugh-  
ter named:-  
Bethoc (or Beatrix) who, marrying Crinan, Bay Abbot of  
Duntheld, a great Lord of royal ancestry, had:-  
Duncan I., King (killed by Macbeth, in the year 1040), who  
left a son:-  
Malcolm III., King (Gleann Mor, + 1093), who marrying Margaret  
(Saint Margaret, of the Scots), daughter of Edward the Exile,  
of the royal Saxon line of England, had:-  
Matilda (wife of Henry I., King of England), from whom the  
said David Lewis is 25th in descent. - Vide Add. Ped. No. 1.  
p. 17.

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Additional Pedigree no. 3.  
(Vide Note A., p. 30)

Descent of the said David Lewis from the  
Kings of Ireland.

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Brian Boru, Arch-King of Ireland and King of Munster, of the royal line of Heber son of Milesius, fell, at his great victory over the Danes, on the field of Clontarf, A.D., 1014. By his third wife Gormla (daughter of Murcadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, of the royal line of Heremon, son of Milesius) he had:—

Donough, King of Munster (+ at Roome, 1064), who had a daughter named:—

Dervorghal (+1080), who marrying Dermot, King of Leinster (+1072), had:—

Murrough, King of Dublin and the Danes (under his father), who had:—

Donough, King of Leinster and the Danes of Dublin, at which latter place he was slain, in the year 1115. His son was:—

Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster (+1171), who had (by his wife Mor, dau. of Murrough, Lord of the Heremonian Ui-Muireadhaigh of Leinster, and sister of St. Lawrence, Archbishop of Dublin, +1180) a daughter named:—



Eva, who marrying, in 1170, Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow), had a daughter:—

Isabel, Heiress of Leinster and ward of the King of England, who gave her in marriage, in the year 1189, to William Marshal, Marshal to the King and, in right of his said wife, Earl of Pembroke. The issue of this marriage—int. al., was:—

Maud, who marrying William Warren (of the house of Plantagenet), Earl of Warren and Surrey, (+1240), had:—

John Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey (+1304), who marrying, in 1247, Alice, dau. of Hugh le Brun, Count de la March, half-sister by the mother of Henry III., had:—

William Warren (killed in a tournament, during his father's life time), who m. Joane (dau. of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford), left a dau. named:—

Alice, who m., in 1305, Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, Knight of the Bath (+1326), had:—

Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel (+1376), who m. Eleanor Plantagenet (dau. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster and third in descent from King Henry III., of England), had:—

Alice Fitz Alan, who marrying Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, V. G. (+1397), had:—

Alianore Holland (wife of Edward de Charlton, Lord Powis), from <sup>whom</sup> the said David Lewis is 16th in descent. — Vide Add. Ped. Vol., at p. 18.



Additional Pedigree No. 4.  
(Vide Note A. p. 27.)

Descent of the said David Lewis from the  
Frankish Emperors and the Kings of France.

Carlovingian Line.

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Charlemagne, Emperor of the West (son of Pepin, King of France—by his wife Bertha, dau. of Caribert, Count of Laon, and granddaughter of an Eastern Emperor—son of Charles Martel, son of Pepin of Herstal, son of Anshites, son of Arnulph, son of Arnold, son of Ansbert—“derived from Pharamond”—and the Merovingian Blithildis), was crowned by the Pope, at Rome, on Christmas Day, A.D. 800. By his wife Hildegarde, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Suabia, he had:—

Louis le Debonnaire, King and Emperor (+840), who had (by his second wife, Judith, dau. of Guelf I., Count of Altdorf), a son:—

Charles the Bald, King of France and Emperor (+878), who marrying Hermentrude, dau. of Odo, Count of Orleans, had:—

Louis III., King of France and Emperor (+879), who had by his second wife Adelheida, “fille d'un prince d'Angleterre”; a son:—

Charles III., the Simple, King of France (+929), who had by his second wife Edgiva, dau. of Edward the Elder, King of England, a son:—



- Louis IV., d'Outremere, King of France in 936, +954, who m., in 939, Gerberga (the widow of Gisbert, Duke of Lorraine, and dau. of Henry I., the Fowler, King of Germany), had: Charles, Duke of Lorraine and Brabant (+992), who m. Bona, Countess of Ardenne (dau. of Poicuinus, Duke of the Moselle, "descended from Pharamond, King of the Franks"), had:—
- Gerberga, heiress of Brabant, who m. Lambert I., Count of Louvain, had:—
- Lambert II., Baldericus, Duke of Brabant and Count of Louvain (+1054), who m. Oda, dau. of Gothelot, Duke of Lorraine, had:—
- Henry II., Duke of Brabant and Count of Lorraine (+1068), who m. Adela of Thuringia, dau. of Otto, Count of Orlamunda, had:—
- Godfrey I., Barbatius, Duke of Brabant and Count of Louvain (+1140), who—by his 1st wife, Ida, dau. of Albert the III., Count of Namur—had:—
- Godfrey II., Duke of Brabant and Count of Louvain (+1142), who m. "Lutgarde, belle-sœur de l'empereur Conrad, III.<sup>e</sup> du nom," had by her:—
- Godfrey III., Duke of Brabant and Count of Louvain (+1186), who m. Margaret, dau. of Henry, Count of Saimburg, had:—
- Henry IV. (or I.), Probus, Duke of Brabant (+1235), who, marrying Mathilde of Boulogne, had:—
- Henry V. (or II.), magnanimus, Duke of Brabant (+1247), who m. Mary, dau. of the Emperor Philip of Germany, had:—
- Henry VI. (or III.), mansuetus, Duke of Brabant (+1260), who m. Alisa, dau. of Hugh, Duke of Burgundy, had:—
- Mary, who m. Philip III., King of France, had:—
- Margaret (the 2<sup>d</sup> wife of Edward I., King of England), from whom the said David Solwis is 20th in descent. Vide Add. Pedd. No. 5, at p. 25.



Additional Pedigree No. 5.  
(Vide Note A, p. 27.)

Descent of the said David Lewis from the Kings of France  
Capetian Line.

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Hugh Capet, King of France, A.D. 987 (son of Count Hugh, son of Robert I., King of France in 922, whose descent is drawn from Pharamond, King of the Franks in the 5th century, the traditional ancestor of the Merovingian and Carolingian dynasties as well as of this the Capetian one), had, by his wife, Adelaïde:—

Robert II., King of France, who marrying, in the year 998, Constance, dau. of William, Count of Toulouse, had:—

Henry I., King of France, who m., in 1051, Anne, dau. of Jaroslav, Grand Duke of Russia, had:—

Philip I., King of France (+1108), who m. Bertha, dau. of Florentius, Count of Holland, had:—

Louis VI., King of France (+1137), who m., in 1115, Adelaïs, dau. of Humbert II., Count of Savoy, had:—

Louis VII., King of France (+1180), leader of the Second Crusade, 1147, in company with the German Emperor Conrad III. — King Louis married, in the year 1161, Alix, dau. of Thibault, <sup>Count of</sup> Champagne, and had by her:—

Philip II., Augustus, King of France, +1223. (In 1190 he joined Richard I. and Coeur de Lion, King of England, in the Third Crusade). Philip m., in 1180, Isabel, heiress of Artois, dau. of Baldwin IV., Count of Hainault, by whom he had:—



Louis VIII., King of France (+1226), who marrying, in 1200, Blanche, dau. of Alphonso VIII., King of Castile, had:—

Louis IX., Saint Louis, King of France (led the Seventh Crusade, in 1248; and, in 1270, led the Eighth and last, dying in that year), who marrying Margaret, dau. of Raymond, Count of Provence, had:—

Philip III., the Hardy, King of France (+1285), who m. Mary, dau. of Henry VI. (or III.), Mansuetus, Duke of Brabant (+1260), had:—

Margaret, who marrying Edward I., King of England, had:—

Edmund, Earl of Kent, from whom the said David Louis is 19th in descent.—*Vide Add. Ped. Hol., at p. 17.*

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Additional Pedigree No. 6.

Descent of the said David Lewis from the  
Emperors of Germany.

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Otho the Great, Emperor of Germany, crowned by the Pope in 962, was the son of Henry the Fowler, King of Germany, whose paternal descent was drawn by the Scalds from Odin, while maternally he derived from Charlemagne. By his first wife Edith, whom he married in the year 930, the child of Edward the Elder, King of England, Otho had a daughter named:-

Luitgarde, who marrying Conrad, Duke of Lotharing and Franconia (+955; nephew of Conrad I., King of Germany in 911, and, like him, also descended from Charlemagne), had:-

Otho, Duke of Franconia in 955, who marrying Judith, whose parentage is now lost, had:-

Henry, Duke of Franconia (989), who m. Adelheida, dau. of Everhardus, Duke of Alsatia, had:-

Conrad II., the Salic, Emperor of Germany (+1039), who m. Gisèle, dau. of Herman II., Duke of Suabia, had:-

Henry III., Emperor of Germany (+1056), who m. Agnes, dau. of William V., Duke of Aquitain, had:-

Henry IV., Emperor of Germany (+1106), who had, by his wife Bertha (of parentage now unknown), a daughter named:-



Additional Pedigree no. 8.

Descent of the said David Lewis from the  
Grand Dukes of Roussia.

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- Rourik, Prince or Grand Duke of Roussia, a chieftain sprung from the Norsemen, dying in 879, left a son:—
- Igor, Grand Duke of Roussia, who dying, A.D. 945, was succeeded by his wife Olga, as regent. This princess, who became a Christian, had, by her said husband, a son:—
- Svietislaus, Grand Duke of Roussia (+973), who was followed by his son Vladimir or, as otherwise written:—
- Wolodimir I., the Great, Grand Duke and, according to some, Czar of Roussia (+1015). This prince received Christianity and was baptized, under the name Basilus, in 990, or thereabout. He had several wives, two of whom were daughters of Emperors of the East; viz. Helena, dau. of Nicephorus Phocas (+969), and Anne, dau. of Romanus I., Junior, (+963). That his son and successor, named below, sprung from one or the other of these two marriages is probable, though not certain.
- Jaroslav, Grand Duke of Roussia (+1055;— son of the above Wolodimir I.), had, by a wife whose name is variously given by different genealogists, a daughter:—
- Anne, who marrying, in 1051, Henry I., King of France, had a son:—
- Philip I., King of France (+1108), from whom the said David Lewis is 27th in descent.—Vide Add. Ped. No. 5, at p. 24.
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(Note A to p. 19 & 20) *Scotch & Irish Lines.* "Milesius, King of Spain", is the traditional ancestor of the Milesian Irish who, under his sons Heber, Ir, and Heremon, together with others, and their kinsmen the sons of Ith and Breoghan, conquered Ireland more than a thousand years before the Christian Era, according to the bardic legends. From one or the other of the above princes (all the asserted descendants of that very remote and mythical ancestor called Gael) are drawn the royal Gaelic lines of Erin, including that of the Scots of Alba (modern Scotland); but in regard to the latter, while we may accept such a descent, Skene, in his "Celtic Scotland", has shown that its manner of derivation, as heretofore given, is fallacious; in other words, while Kenneth Mac Alpin, King of the Scots of Alba in A.D. 860, was doubtless descended from the Kings of Ireland, the connection must have been by some other line than the one laid claim to. The Scotch records were greatly corrupted in the Middle Ages by the introduction of fictitious matter; but modern criticism has winnowed much of the chaff from the grain.

Turning to Ireland (the "Scotia" of mediæval times, that name thence passing over, with the Scots, to North Britain), we find this island-home of our Celtic ancestors, who were Christianized in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, full of schools, learning, manuscripts and learned men—natives and foreigners; for this Kingdom while under the strong rule of the Glynniall dynasty and, also, during the much later and shorter one of Brian Boru in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, was the refuge to which flocked the Briton and the Gaul, despoiled and hunted out of their native lands by swarms of heathen invaders, our Teutonic forefathers—the English, Franks, Danes and other Norsemens. From the 9<sup>th</sup> down to the close of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, that is, for a period of nine hundred years, a struggle went on between the Irish and their invaders, the Danes and their followers; the first striving to save, the latter to destroy Irish books. The heathen intruder "drowned" them because they were "magical"; the Christian burnt them for the strange and apparently paradoxical reason of first disagreeing with Rome and then agreeing with her; and because they fostered a spirit of freedom.

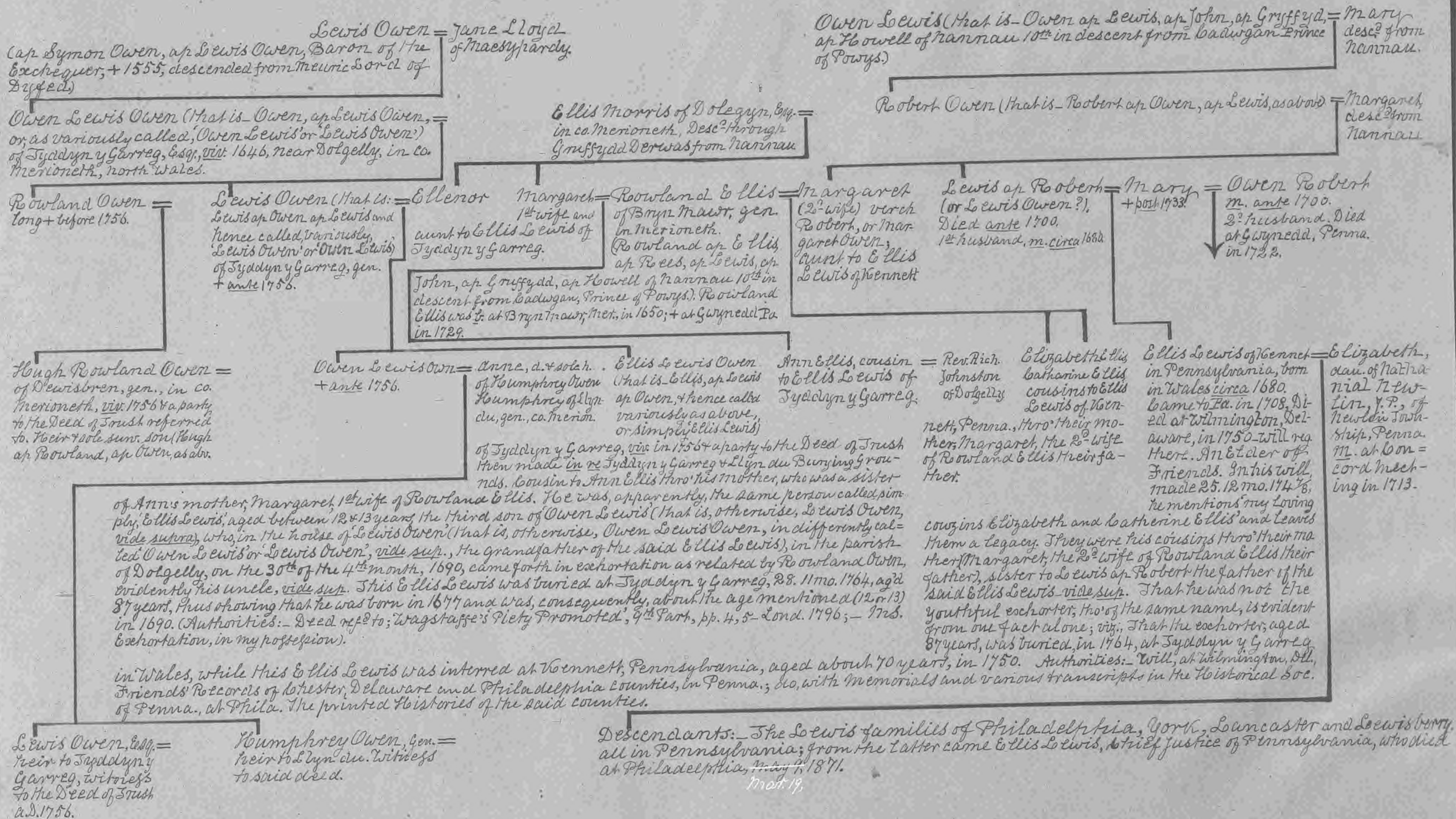


Books burnt and scholars banished, is it surprising to find, in succeeding days, the name "Irishman" a byword for ignorance? But, at last easier times succeeded, and, in them, since it was safe to bring forth a long hidden missal or ancient duan, came out such manuscripts, while those preserved by learned and appreciative Englishmen were opened to view, and scholars, searching in the libraries of the continent, discovered many an expatriated volume, splendidly illuminated, and forming most valuable additions to the great mass, of Irish works, which still exist, in spite of the nine hundred years of drowning and burning, and still attest the ~~the~~ artistic skill, literary activity and learning of the Irish. Among the most important of these Mss. are the tracts from the great body of the ancient Irish laws, called the Brehon code or "Senchus Mor," and the "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland," popularly known as the "Annals of the Four Masters," because compiled, from a number of ancient records extant in the 17th century, by four learned Irishmen.

Beside these legal and historic works—with numerous romances in prose and verse, essays on medicine, music, poetry and religion, &c., all written in Gaelic or Latin, with occasional archaic oghams introduced, and references to Greek and Hebrew authors—there is, preserved in the different archives of Dublin, a mass of ancient Mss., topographies and pedigrees. These latter were compiled not from mere ostentatious pride, but for the practical purpose of showing the person's place in the clan, and thus maintaining his individual rights and privileges therein. From the O'Brien and MacMurrrough pedigrees, as printed by O'Donoghue in his "Historical Memoir of the O'Briens," and O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," 5th edition, corroborated through reference, made by me, to the "Annals of the Four Masters" above mentioned, I have drawn up the first part of the descent from Brian Boru. (N.B.—For recent, able and comprehensive, essays on the subject above alluded to, see the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 9th ed., vol. IV., article, "Brehon Law," by the late Sir Samuel Ferguson, L.S.D.; vol. V., article, "Celtic Literature," by W. W. Sullivan, Esq., President of Queen's College, Cork, and Zimmer's "Irish Element in Mediæval Culture"—translated, from the German, by Miss Edmunds in 1891.)



(Pedigree of the two Ellis Lewises.)



N.B. - The Deed of Trust referred to is printed in Vol. 15, Collections of the Powysland Club; p. 415.

Drawn up, Feb. 6, 1893, by  
J. S. P. Bonner



## Addendum.

### Notes on the Pedigrees of the Two Ellis Lewises.

Note A.— It will be seen from the Pedigrees that Ellis Lewis of Tyddryn y Garreg and Ellis Lewis of Kennett were two different persons; and yet, being contemporaries, name-sakes and alike eminent members of the Society of Friends, they have been, by an easy and frequent error, confounded together and, so, spoken of as one and the same person. Thus, for instance, it has been asserted in America that Ellis Lewis, of Kennett, the founder of the Lewis family of Pennsylvania, while a boy, exhorted his elders in a meeting, at or near Dolgelly, North Wales, in the year 1690, and, because the original account of the 'coming forth' states that the exhorter was the son of Owen Lewis, it has, consequently, been assumed that Owen was the father of Ellis Lewis of Kennett, and that, hence, the Pennsylvania family is descended directly from that of Lewis alias Owen of Tyddryn y Garreg; for such was the family of Owen Lewis the father of Ellis Lewis the exhorter. That this is a mistake, is shown by the accompanying pedigrees—Ellis Lewis of Kennett descending from a family different from that one whence came the exhorter of the same name; to wit, Ellis Lewis of Tyddryn y Garreg. The error occurred in this way: After the death of Ellis Lewis of Tyddryn y Garreg, in 1764, an account of his 'coming forth' was published in some of the Friends' journals, a copy came into the hands of a granddaughter of Ellis Lewis of Kennett; namely, Phoebe the widow of Samuel Morton and the wife of James Pemberton, of Philadelphia. (Note: She was one of those ladies who, in 1778, journeyed, from the city mentioned, to Lancaster to petition

Vol. 15, Collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, p. 415.



the Revolutionary powers for the release of their husbands then in banishment from their homes as Tories. The petitions were received and signed by General and Mrs. Washington, and their husbands restored to liberty. - See Mrs. Drinker's Journal, pp. 92-101, & 371.) Mrs. Pemberton pasted the account of the coming forth in her Scrap-Book and it being therein found by her descendants they supposed it referred to their ancestor - hence the origin and growth of this fable. I have this statement from a relative of Mrs. Pemberton, both he and I once entertained this fallacy; but we know better now, having consulted the will of Ellis Lewis of Wrenneth, a thing probably not done since it was proved generations ago, whereby, in connection with the pedigree of Rowland Ellis, it is evident that the said Ellis Lewis of Wrenneth, was descended, as shown by the accompanying pedigree, from Hannah, not from Lydia or Garret.

\* \* - While the descent of the said Ellis Lewis, of Wrenneth, from the family of Hannah is not questioned, it has been suggested that, perhaps, it may come through his mother. This may be so; he may have been descended, alike, through both father and mother, from that ancient house, for it is well known that the different branches of the Third Royal Tribe frequently intermarried. But, while there is nothing against such a maternal line, there is nothing in particular for it, all the evidence here (in America) pointing to the line as coming through his father as a brother to Margaret Owen. Thus, for instance, in the marriage certificate of Lydia Robert the daughter of Mary (the mother of Ellis Lewis by her first husband) by her second husband Owen Robert, the Ellises of Rowland's family do not sign in the line of Lydia's or her mother's kindred but aside from it, a thing they would not have done had Mary or Owen Robert been connected with them by blood. (In fact, but two members of Rowland Ellis's family sign the certificate; to wit, his daughter Ellen Evans and her husband John Evans and they, as stated, do not place their names in the kindred line.) This shows that the cousinship of Ellis Lewis to the Ellises did not come through his mother; while it further shows that it was not a mere nominal cousinship derived from his step-father; hence it must have come, as shown by the pedigree, directly through his own father (Lewis or Robert) who, consequently, was a brother of either Rowland Ellis or Margaret Owen.



Since, as it seems, Rowland Ellis had no brothers, the cousinship must have come through a brother of Margaret Owen. Unfortunately, the marriage certificate of Ellis Lewis (that is the loose one issued, the evidence of the marriage remaining recorded at Concord Meeting, Pennsylvania) lies perdu in some of the branches of his family; when discovered, I doubt not, it will reveal the name of Margaret, and of other members of the family of Rowland Ellis, signed in the line of kindred to Ellis Lewis, the said, of Kennett. (N.B. — Since it is likely that the full evidence on this point remains in Wales, the writer here begs to say that its transmission would greatly oblige him.)

*Note B* — (Lewis ap Robert, father of Ellis Lewis of Kennett.) — Since it appears, by the evidence above given, that the said Ellis Lewis was the grandson of Robert Owen (in the male line), it follows that Robert Owen's son was Ellis Lewis's father, and so this short pedigree of three links reveals itself. In its native Welsh form it stands thus: — Ellis ap Lewis ap Robert; or, in a more extended way: — Ellis ap Lewis (son), Lewis ap Robert (father), Robert ap Owen (grandfather). Lewis ap Robert, Lewis Roberts or Lewis Owen (whichever he was called in Wales, and I fancy he may have been called by all of these names, indifferently), must have died before the year 1700, probably not long after his son Ellis's birth, which is stated to have occurred in, or about, 1680; for his (L. R.'s) widow, Mary, had a daughter by her second husband, Owen Robert, old enough to marry in 1717. There is no account of this Lewis ap Robert in America; but there may be at Mt. Mellick, in Ireland, where the family was from about 1699 to 1708, when its members came to Pennsylvania. That the Lewis Robert who signed the certificate of Removal from Tyddyn y Garreg, Wales, to Roadnor Meeting in Pennsylvania, from 1688 to 1707, could not have been the father of Ellis Lewis is evident from what has already been said; but the Lewis Robert (unless the same man as the former certificate signer of 1688) who, along with Cadwallader Thomas, Rowland Ellis, Hugh Roberts, Evan Rice, Griffith John, Gainer David and Elizabeth Williams, was imprisoned, for nonconformity, in 1676, may have been he — that is the father of Ellis Lewis of Kennett. (See Beke's *Sufferings*, vol. I.) — Possibly, after all, Lewis ap Robert, the father of Ellis Lewis of Kennett, was not a Quaker and hence should be looked for in other records than those of the Friends.



## Queries.

(1.) Robert Owen, father of Margaret the 2nd wife of Rowland Ellis:— He lived during the middle of the 17th century, and was 5th in descent from Howell of Nannau who married Ellen dau. of Robert Salisbury of Steweni (*vide* *ped.*)— Was he a Quaker?— The name of his place, and in what parish situated?

(2.)— On p. 422, vol. Xv., 'Collections of the Powys-land Club,' occurs the name— 'Lewis John Griffith' as, apparently, that of the owner of Dewisbren and Dreberfedder, places not far from Dolgelby, and bordering on 'Eccent mawr.'— Was not this Lewis, or John, or Griffith (*vir.* 1654), the grandfather of the said Robert Owen? Then, if so, was not the latter Robert Owen of Dewisbren? But, if so, how did Dewisbren get out of his family and into the different one of Hugh Rowland Owen, *vir.* 1756? (*vide* *ped.*)— On p. 420, of the *Coll.*, occurs the form 'Lewis or John Griffith.'

(3.)— Mary, the mother of Ellis Lewis:— Of what family was she?— It may afford a clue to mention that she and her people were about sailing for America in 1698 (or '97), the year Rowland Ellis came finally to Pennsylvania, having sent their household goods in advance, when illness prevented her following. Thus detained in Wales, she and her family went after a while, to Mt. Mellick, in Ireland, and thence to Pennsylvania in 1708.

Note C— (Ellis Morris of Dolgryn-uchra).— See mention of him in connection with 'Eccent mawr,' pp. 420, 422, *Coll.*? He was a Quaker. There is a deed (executed in Wales, A.D. 1682) to him from Richard Davies, of Welshpool, for land in Pennsylvania. This deed is recorded in Book C.I., Recorder of Deeds Office, Philadelphia. The witnesses are:— Rowland Owen, David Evans, Rowland Ellis, Owen Lewis, Jr., Owen Lewis and Evan Harry.

Philip S. P. Connor

Octorara,  
Rowlandsville, Maryland,  
October 12<sup>th</sup> 1894.



